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# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

JANUARY, 1899.



At mihi plaudo  
Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contempior in arca.

— *Hor., Sat. I, ii, 66.*

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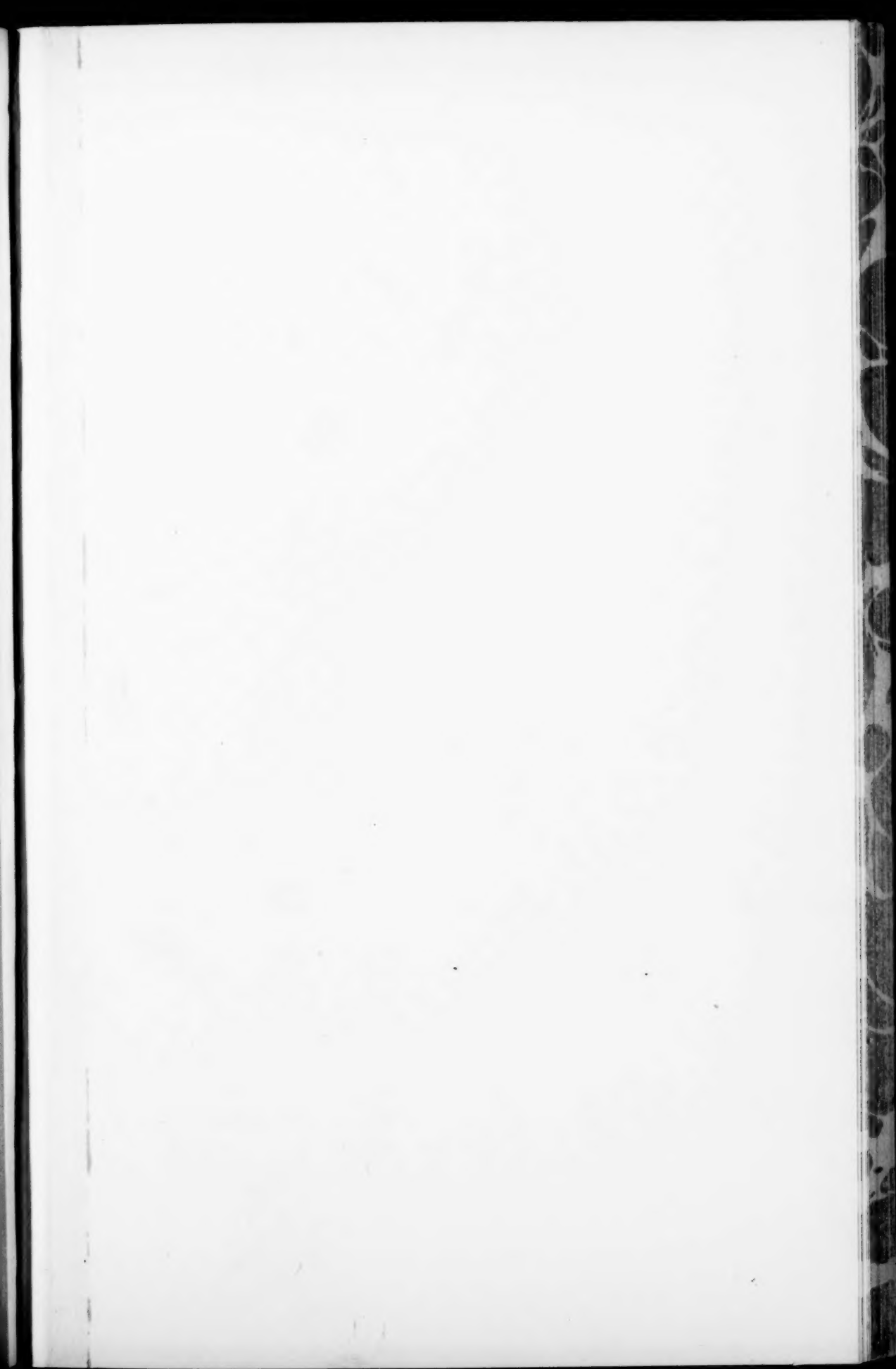
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# CONTENTS.

Mexican Imperial Coinage; The Second Empire. <i>Benjamin Betts</i> . . . . .	69
The Roettiers Family in England . . . . .	75
Early English Attempts to Provide a Minor Coinage for America . . . . .	79
Hard Times Tokens. <i>Lyman H. Low</i> . . . . .	81
Roman Mint Pictured in the House of the Vettii. <i>E. J. Seltmann</i> . (From the <i>Numismatic Chronicle</i> , London). . . . .	86
Annual Assay Medals of the United States Mint. <i>E. J. Cleveland</i> . . . . .	88
A Scheme of Coinage for the French Colonies in America, 1665. <i>Raymond Serrure</i> . (From the <i>Gazette Numismatique</i> , Paris). . . . .	89
Another Vernon Medal . . . . .	90
The Medals, Jetons and Tokens Illustrative of the Science of Medicine. <i>H. R. Storer, M. D.</i> . . . .	91
Medals of Wilhelmina of Holland . . . . .	96
NOTES AND QUERIES:	
"Orbem ab Orbe solvit" . . . . .	96
Medallic Skits . . . . .	97
The New French Centime . . . . .	98
Vernon Medals . . . . .	98
OBITUARY:	
William H. Stobridge . . . . .	98
Date of a Dutch-American Medal . . . . .	99
EDITORIALS:	
"Numismatic Monuments" . . . . .	99
A Numismatic Prize Contest; New Abyssinian Coins; Masonic Medals . . . . .	100







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VOL. XXXIII.

BOSTON, JANUARY, 1899.

No. 3.

## MEXICAN IMPERIAL COINAGE.

BY BENJAMIN BETTS.

[Continued from Volume XXXIII, page 47.]

## THE SECOND EMPIRE.

MAXIMILIAN OF AUSTRIA, 1864-1867.



MORE than forty years elapsed after the fall of Augustine before a second attempt was made to establish Imperialism in Mexico. For this the civil war in the United States furnished the opportunity. Benito Juarez who had become President in 1858, had at last been able, after many vicissitudes, to establish himself at the capital. His hostility to the Church was so great that in 1859 he had issued a decree at Vera Cruz, practically confiscating all Church property. This was soon followed by another decree, suspending payment on all foreign debts for two years.

As a consequence of this decree, diplomatic relations with the creditor nations were at once severed; and at the instance of Napoleon III a convention was held at London on the 31st of October, 1861. The representatives of England, France and Spain (the three Governments most interested), finally concluded a treaty providing for the sending of naval and military forces to Mexico, to seize and hold the ports of entry on the Gulf coast, the revenues from which were to be appropriated to the payment of the foreign debt of Mexico. "No territory was to be appropriated, nor were the rights of the people to choose their own form of government to be interfered with." In accordance with this arrangement the forces of the three Governments were duly equipped and sent forward, arriving at Vera Cruz in December, 1861.

The allied armies were placed under the command of the Spanish General Prim, and preparations were promptly made to carry out the scheme;

but at a preliminary convention held at Soledad, near Vera Cruz, in February, 1862, it was soon discovered that the projects of the allied powers were so much at variance that an agreement was impossible. The English and Spanish Commissioners immediately withdrew from the undertaking; the "Joint Commission" was dissolved, and as a consequence the French army was left to carry out alone the plans of the Emperor Napoleon III.

What these plans were soon became manifest; heavy reinforcements arrived from France, and united with an army of Mexican monarchists. A movement against the capital was at once begun. These forces were badly defeated before the gates of Puebla on the 5th of May, and compelled to retire to Orizaba to await reinforcements from France. These arrived the following September and raised the invading force to about 12,000 men, who were placed under the command of General Forey, and the advance against the capital was immediately resumed.

"Circumstances seemed especially favorable for the establishment of an Empire in Mexico." "The United States were engaged in civil war, and the success of the Confederate States seemed imminent. When the Confederacy was firmly established, it was to be the ally of France and the Mexican Empire as against the attempts of the United States to enforce the 'Monroe Doctrine,' which was designed to prevent the establishment of European colonies or other political systems of Europe in the Western Hemisphere."

This was a most promising scheme certainly; nevertheless one important factor in the calculation (the possible success of the United States) appears to have been entirely overlooked. Yet this is what happened; the Confederacy collapsed at Appomattox in April, 1865; and the protests of the United States, which had been persistently urged against the unwarranted interference in the political affairs of this continent, but which had been hitherto utterly ignored, now assumed a power no longer to be resisted.

The approach of peace had freed from other duties an army of at least 100,000 men, armed and equipped and ready for any service. An army corps under Sheridan was sent to the Rio Grande. This was a most weighty argument and called for a prompt response to the demand of the United States that France should desist from the attempt to establish any system of European government upon this Continent. War would have promptly followed a refusal. France perforce submitted, and the French army was to be immediately withdrawn. In March, 1867, the last of the French troops embarked for home. Napoleon III had treacherously broken every pledge, and Maximilian, who had been selected as the Emperor of Mexico, cheated at every turn, was abandoned to his fate, powerless to advance or retreat, and entirely at the mercy of his Republican foes.

The story of Maximilian and his Mexican Empire, has been often told, and it is not the purpose to repeat it here; any reference, therefore, to the

events of the period, save such as may be suggested by a study of the medals, lies beyond the scope of this paper and will not be considered.<sup>1</sup>

In arranging the matter pertaining to the series of Medals and Coins of the Second Empire, it has been found convenient to divide the subject into three parts, viz: "Medals of the French Intervention," "Medals and Coins of Maximilian," and "Medals of the Republic." The pieces described are mainly from my own collection; the exceptions will be noted.

The terms, sizes, etc., are the same as those used in describing the series pertaining to the First Empire.

#### THE FRENCH INTERVENTION.

##### NAPOLEON III, 1862-1863.

The medals comprised in this division, while not strictly belonging to the Second Empire series, as under Maximilian, are yet germane to the subject, in the sense that had there been no Intervention, there would have been no Empire. They were forerunners, and bear upon their reverses the names of battles fought by the French army and their Mexican allies, against the forces of the Republic during their progress from the coast to the Capital. It seems to me, therefore, that any paper dealing with the medallic memorials of the Second Empire, would be very incomplete if those relating to the Intervention period should be omitted. They are all War Medals, of various sizes, and have for obverses the head of Napoleon III, laureated and in profile to left, the borders adorned with a heavy closed wreath of laurel, bound with ribbons (crossed) at top, bottom and sides; the legends are the same on all. The reverses also are alike in legends and inscriptions, with borders the same as on the obverses; all are provided with eyes and rings for ribbons, which are of white silk of suitable widths, on which the Mexican eagle on a cross of red and green is embroidered. The edges of all are plain. Differences in punctuation and other particulars will be noted.

1. *Obverse.* Laureated head of the Emperor in profile to left, with moustache and bearded chin. Beneath the head, BARRE (the name of the engraver). Legend: his name and title — NAPOLEON III at the left and EMPEREUR at the right. A heavy, closed laurel wreath, bound with ribbons (crossed) at top, bottom and sides, forms the border. *Reverse.* Inscription in five lines, CUMBRES | CERRO · BORREGO | SAN · LORENZO | PUEBLA | MEXICO [These as explained above, are the names of battles.] A small anchor below. Legend: above, EXPEDITION DU MEXIQUE and below, ★ 1862 · 1863 ★ Border same as on obverse. A lined circle separates the legend from the field. The wreathed border is in low relief, on both sides. Silver. Size 31.

<sup>1</sup> Such historical events as are recited in this paper are mainly from an article styled "Maximilian" by Arthur Howard Nott, commenced in the *American Magazine* for April, 1888. (A brief and concise history of the Empire, about 20 pp.)

2. *Obverse*. Nearly the same as No. 1, but the head much larger; the point of the beard nearly touches the first stroke of A in the legend. Beneath the head E. FALOT (the name of the engraver) curving to truncation. *Reverse*. Legend and inscription same as No. 1, except that the letters of the inscription are smaller, and the third line is not punctuated. There is no anchor below the inscription, and a double-line hyphen separates the dates. The wreath borders of this and all that follow are in much higher relief than those of No. 1. Silver. Size 31.

3. *Obverse*. Much like No. 2 except that the head is somewhat smaller, and the point of the beard is nearly on a line with the first stroke of N in the legend. Beneath the head E. F. (initials of engraver). *Reverse*. Same as No. 2 except that the inscription is without punctuation, and the hyphen between the dates is a thin line. Silver. Size 31.

4. *Obverse*. Same nearly as No. 3, but smaller. Beneath the head, E. F. *Reverse*. Very similar to No. 3 except the second line of the inscription, which is punctuated CERRO-BORREGO (Fonrobot catalogue, No. 6679.) Silver. Size 24.

5. *Obverse*. Nearly the same as No. 3, but much smaller, and the point of the beard is about on a line with the first stroke of A in the legend. Beneath the head E. F. *Reverse*. About the same as No. 3, except that the inscription is punctuated as in No. 2. Silver. Size 18.

6. *Obverse*. The head almost exactly like No. 1, the point of the beard somewhat in advance of the first letter in the legend. Beneath the head SACRISTAIN. F. (the engraver's name). *Reverse*. Similar to No. 3, but the inscription is punctuated as in No. 1, and the figures of the date are smaller. Silver. Size 31.

7. *Obverse*. Very much like No. 3, but without name or initials beneath the head. *Reverse*. Almost exactly the same as No. 3, but the figures of the date are larger. Silver. Size 31.

8. *Obverse*. Design and legend same as last, except that the point of the throat nearly touches the first stroke of N in the legend. *Reverse*. Same also, except the second line of the inscription, which reads CERRO. BORREGO Silver. Size 15.

9. *Obverse*. Nearly the same as the last, but smaller; the point of the beard nearly on a line with the first stroke of N in the legend. *Reverse*. Legend and inscription as the preceding, but the inscription is in *six* lines CUMBRES | CERRO | BORREGO | SAN LORENZO | PUEBLA | MEXICO and there are no stars at the sides, nor any punctuation between the dates. Silver. Size 8.

The foregoing are all of this class of medals of which I have any knowledge; there are doubtless other varieties, possibly some in other metals; I know of them only in silver.









The places named on the above described medals refer, of course, to engagements between the French and Mexican armies in their progress toward the capital, — the most important in their results being those of San Lorenzo and Puebla. The battle of San Lorenzo was fought on the 8th of May, 1863; the result was the defeat of a Mexican force under General Comonfort, who was hastening to the relief of Puebla, which had been besieged by the French under General Forey from the 18th of March. The failure of the expedition necessitated the surrender of the city, which took place on the 18th of May. The fall of Puebla sealed the fate of the city of Mexico, and on the 10th of June General Forey, with the main body of the French army, made his triumphant entry into the city of Montezuma.

#### THE MEDALS AND COINS OF MAXIMILIAN.

##### MAXIMILIAN, 1864-1867.

Ferdinand Maximilian, "Archduke of Austria, Prince of Hungary, Bohemia and Lorrena, and Count of Hapsburg, was born in the palace of Schönbrunn in Austria, July 6th, 1832." He was consequently about thirty-two years of age at the time of his accession to the Imperial throne of Mexico. His elevation to this high honor was brought about through the agency of a committee empowered by the Assembly of Notables<sup>1</sup> in the city of Mexico, to proceed to Maximilian's palace and there offer for his acceptance the Imperial crown. In compliance with this mandate a formal proffer of the crown was made to him at Miramar on the 3d of October, 1863.

The ceremony of the formal acceptance of the throne and the coronation did not, however, take place until the 10th of April, 1864, at Miramar, at which time and place the oath was taken "to procure by every means in his power the well-being and prosperity of the Mexican nation, to defend its independence, and preserve the integrity of its territory." The Mexican flag was raised upon the palace tower of Miramar, salutes were fired, and Maximilian was declared Emperor of Mexico.

#### MEDALS.

The medals assigned to this division, appear to me to possess unusual interest. They are of varying degrees of excellence, and of greatly varying sizes, and present us with examples of the work of artists on both sides of the Atlantic.

Among them are to be found those commemorating the meeting of the Notables at the city of Mexico, and of the acceptance of the throne and the coronation at Miramar. There are also medals issued as awards for military

<sup>1</sup> The "Junta of Notables" was composed of two hundred and fifty members, thirty-five of whom were appointed by the French commanders; the remaining two hundred and fifteen were supposed to be representative of all classes. It was really an irresponsible body, and was created solely to carry out the designs of the French Emperor.

and civic merit, for the encouragement of the arts and sciences, and for proficiency in school exercises; others are of a religious and personal character, and finally there are the mortuary memorials of the closing tragedy at Queretaro on the 19th of June, 1867; these last, let us hope, will serve as a warning to all Old World potentates, that Imperialism can never be tolerated on this side of the Atlantic.

The rims and edges of all are plain unless otherwise described.

1. *Obverse.* Imaginary head of Maximilian in profile to left, with light moustache and side whiskers, the hair straight and combed down over the ears. Legend: To left, MAXIMILIANO and to right, DE AUSTRIA all surrounded by a border of small pellets. *Reverse.* Legend: JUNTA DE LOS NOTABLES [Assembly of Notables.] In the field, in three lines MEXICO | 6 DE JULIO | 1863 a rosette below the date.<sup>1</sup> A border of small pellets as on obverse. Copper. Size 21.

2. *Obverse.* The heads of Maximilian and Carlotta in profile to left, the Emperor with moustache, and heavily bearded. Beneath the truncation of the Emperor J. WURDEN. (the engraver's name); at the bottom, a five-pointed star. Legend: their names and titles—CHARLOTTE IMPÉRATRICE, MAXIMILIEN EMPEREUR. *Reverse.* An open wreath of oak at the left and laurel at the right, the stems crossed and tied with ribbon. In the field the inscription in eight lines \* | APPELÉS | PAR LE | VŒU DU PEUPLE | À FAIRE LE BONHEUR | DU MEXIQUE | \* | À MIRAMAR | LE 10 AVRIL | 1864. [Summoned by the prayers of the people to make Mexico happy.] Fonrobert catalogue, No. 6697. Copper. Size 68.

The numbers following, from No. 3 to No. 13 both inclusive, are supplied with eye and ring for ribbon, unless otherwise stated. All have the head of Maximilian in profile for obverse, and wreath with inscription for reverse.

3. *Obverse.* Head of Maximilian in profile to right, with heavy pointed beard and moustache. Beneath the head E. FALOT (the name of the engraver). Legend: MAXIMILIANO EMPERADOR. *Reverse.* Within a closed laurel wreath the inscription in three lines AL | MERITO | MILITAR [For military merit.] Silver and copper. Size 34.

4. *Obverse.* Head to left in profile, with moustache and flowing beard. Beneath the head STERN. F. (the engraver's name). *Reverse.* A heavy, closed laurel wreath. In the field in three lines AL | MÉRITO | MILITAR Silver and copper. Size 35.

5. *Obverse.* Head in profile to right, much like No. 3, but the neck much broader, and without name or initials beneath the head. *Reverse.* Wreath and inscription almost exactly as No. 4. Silver, copper and copper gilt. Size 35.

<sup>1</sup> The date on the reverse, 6 July, 1863, is commemorative of the meeting at which a committee was appointed to journey to Miramar, and there tender the Imperial crown to the Archduke Maximilian of Austria.

6. *Obverse.* Head in profile to right, much the same as No. 3, but smaller and without name or initials. *Reverse.* Within a heavy, closed laurel wreath, in three lines, AL | MERITO | MILITAR with eye for ring. Silver. Size 16.

7. *Obverse.* The same almost exactly as last, the beard more pointed. *Reverse.* About the same also, except the wreath, which is not nearly so heavy as in No. 6. Silver. Size 16.

8. *Obverse.* Very much as No. 6, but the beard more pointed. *Reverse.* Wreath and inscription same as No. 7, except that the wreath is still lighter, and the letters of the inscription smaller. Copper. Size 15.

9. *Obverse.* About the same as No. 7. *Reverse.* Also nearly the same, but the wreath somewhat heavier and at the bottom the letters S. N. G. (initials of engraver); no eye for ring. Silver and copper. Size 14.

[To be continued.]

#### THE ROETTIERS FAMILY IN ENGLAND.

AMONG the die engravers who cut early medals relating to America, the family of Roettiers is of special interest to our collectors, not only for the remarkable ability which was manifested by its members, but, as the family talent was hereditary, from the fact that their skill was employed in England or in France in the Royal Mints, for nearly or quite a century, so that from the hands of at least three generations came medals which allude more or less directly to our country.

The earliest English piece which relates to America, assigned to the three brothers who were first employed in London, was the "Colonization Medal," as Betts calls it (his 44), with accolated busts of Charles II and his queen, Katharine of Braganza, on the obverse; the reverse has a map of a hemisphere so arranged as to show parts of the Eastern and Western continents, and the legend, DIFFVSVS IN ORBE BRITANNVS. This is ascribed to John Roettier (or Roettiers, for we find his name on the Mint records with various spelling). The latest medal bearing reference to America cut by one of the name which we now recall is a French piece having the head of Louis XV of France, and is one of the Franco-American jetons, belonging to the series of issues which appeared about the first of each year, commemorating some event of historical importance in the year which had just closed, some incident of more than ordinary interest in domestic affairs, or otherwise magnifying the glory of the French king.

As the writer was unable to find in any Biographic Dictionary to which he has access, a satisfactory account of this eminent family of engravers, and the authorities consulted differ as to their names, having apparently confused two families, the following notes have been gathered, and are now

given to the *Journal*, in the hope that some one with more extensive works of reference within his reach may bring the account down to the time of the latest one of the name who was a medallist, and elucidate the French line, which seems to have been contemporary with that in England for a long period, but of which no complete account has been found.

It appears from the English Calendar of Treasury Papers (1557-1696), that on the 2d July, 1689, three officers of the Mint made a report to the Lords of the Treasury, in response to an order of the 28th of June,

"to give an account of the patent to Rotiers, the engravers at the Tower, what terme, whether for lyfe or pleasure (*sic*), & what salary & how they have & do behave themselves in the office."

In presenting their report, the Mint officials stated that they had perused the patent of "the Roettiers, engravers of the Mint," and that they found that the same was granted twenty years previous, in 1669, to

"John, Joseph and Philip Roettiers, three brothers, for engraving and making all sorts of effigies and designs, for gold and silver coins and medals, &c., with a salary of 45*ol. per ann.*; that the salary of 325*l. per ann.* had been confirmed by their present Majesties [William and Mary] in 1689; that Joseph left England about 10 years since, and was employed in the Mint at Paris; that Philip left England about Feb. 1684/5, and was then in the Mint at Brussels; and that John, the eldest brother (and reputed the best artist of the three), had continued ever since in this Mint, and had two sons, James and Norbertus, whom he had bred up in this 'science,' so that the payment of 325*l.* had continued: further acquainting their Lordships that the said John was about to retire to Brussels, having lost the use of his right hand by the shrinking of the 'tendents' [tendons], and certifying that the sons were proficient in their father's art, with whom they had jointly wrought upon the puncheons and dies for the Mint for several years; and had, without his assistance, engraved their present Majesties' great seal, and made the puncheons and dies for the coronation medals and for the coins of gold and silver that had hitherto been prepared."

This report is dated 2 July, 1689, the day it was presented. It is somewhat indefinite as to the time when Joseph left England, but I have found it stated elsewhere that he succeeded Varin as chief engraver at the Paris Mint, in 1672. The Lords of the Treasury seem to have doubted the propriety of continuing such an elastic arrangement, and ordered the officers to "enquire after other engravers to serve, and to come to the Lords when they are ready." A few days later they issued a warrant to Mr. (George) Bowers "to make a puncheon for the half guineys, and to work it in the Mint," and ordered the warrants concerning the Roettiers to be submitted to "Mr. Atturney," for his opinion upon it. Bowers did not long survive his appointment, for on the 11th of March, 1689/90, Thomas Neale, the Master of the Mint, announced his death to the Lords,

"and that it was needful the place should be supplied. If the King and their Lordships thought fit, the Roettiers (who knew best how to do it) should be employed; they might be employed by the master worker himself without making any new officer in the place."



Evidently there was no question as to the ability of the brothers, but it seems equally clear that some other parties were anxious to secure their position. From an entry of the 19th of March of the same year, Henry Harris showed that

"the office of the chief graver of the stamps and irons of the King's Mint formerly belonged to the chief graver of the King's seals, and was performed by himself or able men who assisted him; that he had been educated in the art, and was then chief graver of their Majesties' seals."

He prayed to be appointed in the place of Bowers. The Lords gave him the place, but directed that the Roettiers brothers should be employed under him. Mr. Harris stated in a letter of the same date that he had

"discoursed with the two Mr. Roettiers at the Tower, about their assistance in graving irons and dies, who were inclinable to it; they desired the whole salary between the two (325*l. per ann.*); their father had besides, by patent, for life 450*l.* a year as graver of medals and 'agats,' and it was then feared that he would not be able to work any more by reason of a lameness in his right hand."

A few days later an agreement was made between Harris and James and Norbertus Roettiers, which was approved by the Lords. This arrangement appears to have been rather a matter of necessity with the brothers, for they had themselves presented a petition, in which James and "Nolbertus" represented that they

"had been engravers to the Mint for the last two reigns, and made for their Majesties the coronation medals, and puncheons for the guineas and half-crowns, and supplied dies to the Mint to coin with until the place was given to Mr. George Bowers, who was then dead; praying their Lordships to intercede with the King that they might be appointed to the office, or that some persons might hold it in trust for them."

The closing words of their petition perhaps hint at the grounds of opposition to them — their foreign birth — which may also explain the seizure of their dies, referred to later in this paper.

The attention of the Lords does not appear to have been called to them again until 1696, when the Master of the Mint, in asking for an advance in the salaries of some of the officers, leaves "to their Lordships the case of the Rotiers, engravers, who had 450*l.* yearly pension besides 325*l. per annum* as pay." This elicited a memorial from James Roettiers, in which he stated

"that the former establishment of the Mint was two mills and five presses, which he maintained with dies for coining, for which 325*l. per ann.* was payable by the Mint, of which he had 175*l.* and Mr. Harris [chief engraver as already noted] 150*l.*; but Mr. Harris gave him no assistance. There were then [May 22, 1696] eight mills and 11 presses more, and he had supplied all the new mills and presses with dies, and would oblige himself to make dies for all the others when ready, but must lose all profit by making medals, &c., and must employ six persons to assist at 400*l. per ann.* He had since 30 Jan. made 350 pairs of dies besides puncheons, and paid the workmen out of his own pocket, and never received but 43*l. 15s.*"

The evident injustice of this arrangement led to a proposition from the Warden of an additional payment of 175*l.* *per ann.* to Roettiers for himself, and 200*l.* for his men, under certain conditions. Harris did not like this, and contradicted some of the statements by Roettiers, saying as to "his pretended loss in being taken off from making medals, he could not but notice that there had been no medal made for the King since the death of the Queen, etc."; but the Lords disregarded his petition, and recommended the officers of the Mint to agree with Mr. Roettiers.

The friction between the brothers and Harris continued, and it seems probable that Harris succeeded in inducing some members of the House of Commons to interfere in his behalf, for in July, 1697, "Mr. [Sir] Isaac Newton and other officers of the Mint, on the petition of James Roettiers, engraver of the Mint, stating that the dies and puncheons in his custody were seized by direction of a committee of the House of Commons, backed by a vote of the House, and he was removed from his employment and other particulars," reported these facts and asked what the Lords of the Treasury desired to have done.

In August or September, Roettiers again complained that the dies, puncheons, and some of his tools had not yet been returned to him, and proposed that the Lords order a competitive examination of his abilities and those of Harris, "that they might show the difference of their art: that their Lordships might make use of the ablest for the King's service." Other evidences of trouble are found on the records, and the modern reader, judging simply from what he finds on the entries made two centuries ago, would infer that Harris, the other engraver, was jealous of the abilities of the Roettiers brothers; that there was more or less sympathy in high quarters with this prejudice, but that the skill of the sons of John was so great that the Lords of the Treasury were very desirous of retaining their services. They ordered such of the dies and puncheons as were useful for making medals to be returned to James, but those which had relation to coining money were to be retained. The competition proposed does not appear to have been met with approval.

All three of the brothers had ceased to do any work in the London Mint some time previous to this, as shown above; the arrangement made in 1669 was that they were to receive 450*l.* yearly so long as the three survived; on the death of one, his brothers were to have 350*l.*, and the survivor 250*l.* for life. When John, the elder, became disabled, his son James supplied his place without objection, until Harris interfered; again, when Philip retired, Norbert, another son of the elder brother, took his place, and the full salary was continued until March, 1697, when the dies in his custody and his tools were seized, as stated. These facts were again rehearsed to the Lords in August, 1698; and Sir Isaac Newton and Thomas Neale, officers of the

Mint, testified to the ability of James to "make medals, and that he was deserving of the King's favor." On their report, his salary for six months was ordered to be paid.

We find John was still surviving in November, 1700, when he petitioned for the arrears of his salary, unpaid for two years and a half, giving as the cause of his disability his "extraordinary service as engraver to the Mint, especially upon the alteration of the coin; he had no estate or employment to support his wife and children and seven small grandchildren and their mother, their father being dead." A long statement of the original arrangement was filed with the petition, in which it is observed that King Charles II had given them the place, from his "long experience of their great skill and knowledge in the arts of graving and cutting in stone, as also in diverse other arts, and for that they have at our instance and desire quitted their native countryes and are willing to settle themselves in this our kingdom, and to imploy their whole time in the said arts for our service." They were "to make, frame, and engrave the designs and effigies of the King's image on such sizes and forms as were to serve in all sorts of coins, gold or silver, together with all medals of all sorts and metals, representing the King's and his dear consort's effigies, etc." The document is a long one, covering nine pages, and seems to have closed the trouble for some time to come, if not indefinitely, for I have found no further references to the matter. Nothing to show when the elder John died, or his sons left the British Mint, has come to my notice.

John Roettiers had a brother Philip, who shared the family talent, and had charge of the coinage of Flanders; he left a son Philip to succeed him in office, who died at Antwerp in 1732. It would be difficult, I think, to find a parallel to this tribe of die-cutters. c.

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#### EARLY ENGLISH ATTEMPTS TO PROVIDE A MINOR COINAGE FOR AMERICA.

THERE are on record references to two attempts to obtain the right to coin money for the British Colonies in America, which, though unsuccessful, seem to belong to the history of American coinage, and I send them for insertion in the *Journal*, if desired. I think that they have not heretofore been noticed. About the 14th of May, 1701, Thomas, Lord Fairfax, and William Russell, Esq., in view of the fact that certain grants "in being" were about to expire, prayed to be empowered to coin copper coin for Ireland, the Plantations, and the Colonies, to begin when the grants referred to had terminated. So far as the coinage for Ireland was concerned, the petitioners were ready to wait until the Earl of Rochester arrived, the reason for which does not appear, but they were especially anxious to have the privilege of

providing coins for the Colonies conferred upon them at once. The Lords of the Treasury declined to grant their request. From his name, it seems probable that Lord Fairfax was the son of the lord of that name who was active against Charles I, and perhaps the father of the Virginia Lord Fairfax.

About six weeks later (9 July, 1701), the officers of the British Mint made a report on a proposition of Samuel Davis, for coining small money in the American Plantations, which were represented to be in great need of such pieces; this coinage should be, as near as might be, of the intrinsic value which the metal bore in the several Plantations, the small money to be of coarse copper, such as English half-pence were made of, that there might be less temptation to counterfeit them, and that the pieces should have different marks on them, to prevent their coming back to England. In the proposal, it was stated that

"The least piece of [silver] money commonly current in the islands and colonys upon the continent of America is seven pence halfe penny, vizt, an eighth part of a piece of eight, which puts y<sup>e</sup> inhabitants to y<sup>e</sup> necessity of carrying sugar and tobacco upon their backs to be bartered for little common necessarys. This inconveniency cannot be remedied by sending such farthings and half pence as are used in England, because they will be picked up and sent back for returns, especially from the continent, where returns of goods often fall short; and 30*li*. per cent. will be got by sending back such farthings and half pence, the value of English money being so much more than the value of American money upon the continent.

"The proper remedy is to coin halfe pence and pence of copper, or a mixt metall, and of half the value [of which] the English small money is made, with several mottoes or devices for y<sup>e</sup> severall colonys, and to order them to pass only in the respective colonys for which they shall be appointed, viz: one sort for all the colonys upon the continent, another sort for the island of Barbadoes, a third sort for Jamaica, and a fourth sort for all the Leeward Islands."

The "inwardness" of this petition of Davis is evident. Instead of permitting the provincials to make 30 *per cent.* profit (which would have been, after all, but a profit on paper) by using the coins of their mother country to pay their debts—a right which they certainly did not forfeit by facing the perils of the ocean and the wilderness to increase her power and enlarge her realm—this individual proposed to force upon them a currency which they could not use except at an enormous loss in paying their bills, but on which the manufacturers would double their money, less whatever they had to pay for the privilege of robbery. If the plan had prevailed, the colonists would perforce have become buyers of foreign products at the highest rates, and sellers of their own, at whatever the buyer chose to pay; or else commerce would have been destroyed. The mother country was determined there should be no "open door," and the plan thus outlined by Davis was but one of the early schemes which finally brought on the Revolution. Some references to Davis which we have found, tend to show that he was a man of unscrupulous character, bent on acquiring wealth with but little regard for the means by which his ends might be gained. His petition was refused. R.



## HARD TIMES TOKENS.

BY LYMAN H. LOW.

(Continued from Vol. XXXIII, p. 56.)

1840.

56. *Obv.* THE SOBER SECOND THOUGHTS above, \* OF THE PEOPLE ARE . O . K \* below. Bust of Van Buren *l.* *Rev.* THE . INDEPENDANT (*sic*) . TREASURY above, \* THE . CHOICE OF . THE . PEOPLE \* below. Eagle flying above a safe, holds a scroll in his beak, inscribed JUSTICE on one fold, F.QUALIT [EQUALIT] on the other. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal Æ. Size 28.

These were issued with a light coating of silver, and occasionally a specimen is found which shows traces of it remaining between the letters. I do not know of one unpierced. It is also found in brass (and pierced), and I have a record of the same in white metal, but am unable now to verify it, or to trace the source of my information. "O. K." has been discussed in the Introductory Note.

57. *Obv.* MARTIN VAN BUREN above, \* THE PEOPLES CHOICE \* below. Bust of Van Buren facing one-quarter *l.* *Rev.* SUB TREASURY | & DEMOCRACY . above a safe, at the right of which the forepart of dog, lying with a key under his right paw, a design very similar to that used by the American Express Company to-day. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal B. Size 23.

1841.



58. *Obv.* \* WEBSTER \* above, and CREDIT 1841 CURRENT completing the circle. Ship sailing *r.* seven sails set, her hull inscribed CONSTITUTION *Rev.* Same as No. 39. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal Æ. Size 28.

The hull bears no resemblance whatever to that of a vessel; without the spars and sails, it simply represents a slightly curved plank, cut off square at the ends.

59. *Obv.* Same as No. 58. *Rev.* Same as No. 31. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal Æ. Size 28.



60. *Obv.* Same as No. 58.<sup>1</sup> *Rev.* Copy of obverse of No. 43; six-pointed stars (in place of five); letters larger; water more turbulent; lightning above; one flash ends under A in VAN; the top of the promontory is opposite the same letter; the ship is without a bowsprit, and has a straight deck. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal Æ. Size 28.

<sup>1</sup> The cut over No. 58 shows the obverse and that to contrast the results of the policy of the two parties, over No. 60 the reverse of this mule. Its object was as the Whigs saw them.



61. *Obv.* Same as No. 58. *Rev.* Copy of No. 60. The ship is curved; the falling main topmast points at the top of the promontory; a flash of lightning points between them; E in CURRENCY on line with the top of the stern. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal Æ. Size 28.

62. *Obv.* Copy of No. 58, but better executed. A cross-tree below the lower sail on the mainmast; the flag on the foremast extends only to the middle of R in WEBSTER; the stars on both obverse and reverse are very small. *Rev.* VAN BUREN above, and \* METALLIC 1837 CURRENT \* completing the circle. Close copy of No. 61 (CURRENT instead of CURRENCY). The top of the stern on a line with the left part of the second R in the same word; a small stump of bowsprit. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal Æ. Size 28½, 29.

A few of these are from dies slightly rusted, noticeable through the lightning flashes (which are not all brought out), and in CONSTITUTION on the side of the ship. This number was also struck in silver, and like its companion No. 19, probably on the same occasion, and is believed to be unique.

63. *Obv.* WEBSTER above, and \* CREDIT 1841 CURRENCY \* completing the circle; ship (a copy of No. 58, with ship-like ends), straight deck, inscribed CONSTITUTION. Four stays from the bowsprit to the foremast; the top of the flag is opposite E in CREDIT; the stars are small. *Rev.* Same as the obverse of No. 44. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal Æ. Size 28, 28½.

All I have seen of this have a crack in obverse die, from second c in CURRENCY, through the ship, to E in CREDIT.



64. *Obv.* Copy of No. 63. Two stays from the bowsprit to the foremast; fore-topmast-staysail set, as are eight other sails; the top of the flagstaff on the stern is opposite R in CREDIT. *Rev.* Same as obverse of No. 44. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal Æ. Size 28½, 29½.

About one-half of these have a slight break in the obverse die between the letters c and y in CURRENCY, and on a few it extends to the ship, with another break through D in CREDIT, and sometimes continuing through CONSTITUTION. A third and still rarer break is visible at E in CURRENCY.



65. *Obv.* A creditable copy of No. 58 with a leaf before and after WEBSTER, instead of a star. *Rev.* Same as obverse of No. 30. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal Æ. Size 28½.

It may be noted that this piece and No. 30 have the squarest and sharpest edges of any in the series.

66. *Obv.* \* A FRIEND \* above, and below completing the circle, TO THE CONSTITUTION A steer standing *r.*, with ground indicated beneath. *Rev.* AGRICULTURE on the left, AND COMMERCE \* on the right of a ship sailing *r.*, type of No. 58, but the hull is of better design, having a prow, shapely stern, and sixteen port holes. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal  $\text{\AA}$ . Size 28.

The left upright of each N in CONSTITUTION is faintly outlined, and not struck up as strongly as the other letters.



67. *Obv.* E PLURIBUS UNUM on a scroll above a female head *l.*, closely resembling No. 34. A branch with five roses and sixteen leaves *l.*, and four roses and twelve leaves *r.*, in place of stars. *Ex.* 1841. *Rev.* Same as No. 40. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal  $\text{\AA}$ . Size 28.

The bust on the foregoing is the shortest in the series, with the truncation line incomplete at right, and not reaching the curl; behind the curl are three small dots, possibly intended to form a part of the outline of the unfinished bust. The last two figures of date are double-cut at the top.

68. *Obv.* Same as No. 67. *Rev.* Same as No. 37. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal  $\text{\AA}$ . Size 28.

A very few specimens show a break through the letters in DROP.

69. *Obv.* Same as No. 67. *Rev.* Same as No. 33. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal  $\text{\AA}$ . Size 28.

70. *Obv.* Copy of No. 67. The date is smaller and further from the bust; the scroll terminates on the right below N in UNUM, and the point of the bust is much longer. *Rev.* Type of No. 33. The wreath has three berries outside and four inside; the berries are larger and letters smaller. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal  $\text{\AA}$ . Size 27½.

Also struck in silver, and I believe it to be unique.

71. *Obv.* Same as No. 70. *Rev.* Same as No. 70, except that a small six-pointed star has been added on each side of FOR and one small berry to inside of wreath. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal  $\text{\AA}$ . Size 27½.

This has also been struck in silver, and I believe it to be unique.

#### MERCHANTS' CARDS DATED BETWEEN 1833 AND 1844.

1833.

72. *Obv.* CHEAPSIDE. (on a label) | No 1 above a perspective view of the front of a long one-story building, in colonnade style, with portico; below, 1833 | NEW BEDFORD. *Rev.* Legend, FRANCIS L. BRIGHAM. above, and below completing the circle, DEALER IN DRY GOODS. In the field, in four lines, BY | WHOLESALE. | AND | RETAIL

Borders, a double circle; the outer one of pellets: the inner, of minute beads. Edge 1. Metal  $\text{\AA}$ . Size 28½.

All I have seen of this variety show a long break in the obverse die.

"Cheapside" was the name given sixty years ago, to that portion of Pleasant Street, New Bedford, which formed the east side of what was then called Market Square, fronting a large granite building used for a market, public meetings and the like, and later, I believe, for the City Hall. "Cheapside," parallel with Purchase Street, a block away, was bordered by the long, one-story building, shown on the token, and was a favorite resort for shoppers. Francis L. Brigham was in 1836 (by the New Bedford Directory) a dentist, having an office at 24 Purchase Street, and a correspondent informs me that he was engaged in that profession when he died, 18 September, 1845, aged nearly 43. Just when he abandoned the selling of dry goods and took up dentistry, does not appear. He is still remembered for some slight eccentricities.

73. An exceedingly close copy of No. 72, but without the inner beaded circle on either obverse or reverse. Edge 1. Metal  $\text{\AA}$ . Size 28½.

In no instance within my experience have I found two pieces so closely resembling each other in many points, as the two preceding. Although there are noticeable differences on careful comparison, yet there are numerous points which seem to indicate that No. 72 may be from this die retouched; one of the strongest features corroborating this theory and most difficult to dispose of (if there are two dies) is that each has a border of seventy-nine pellets, and their positions opposite the letters are exactly the same on both. Besides the inner circle omitted on this piece, the other notable differences are the following:—the ends of the scroll do not terminate in a small dot, the roof of the portico is shorter, the ground in front of the building is narrower, the columns and windows are differently arranged, and the letters are lighter. Whoever cut the dies of the card of Crocker Brothers & Co., of Taunton, I believe cut this piece. Indeed those who engaged in striking these tokens were in the same line of business as Crocker Brothers & Co.; hence it is not improbable that these two cards may have been their work.

74. *Obv.* CITY COAL YARD \* PROVIDENCE, R. I \* A coal grate. *Rev.* Inscription in six lines, 'EPHRAIM A. HATHAWAY' | \* | ANTHRACITE | ∞ & ∞ | BITUMINOUS | COAL | \* | • • 1837 • • Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal  $\text{\AA}$ . Size 28½.

Inquiries concerning Ephraim A. Hathaway have brought little information. He was in business in Providence, R. I., for a short time only, and died many years ago, leaving no relatives that can now be found.

75. *Obv.* AMERICAN INSTITUTE Liberty seated at the shore, amid emblems of commerce, and leaning on a shield surmounted by an eagle. Below, NEW YORK | H *Rev.* Below a label with the words COPY OF A MEDAL the inscription in nine lines AWARDED TO | ROBINSON'S | JONES & CO | FOR THE BEST | MILITARY, NAVAL, | ∞ SPORTING, ∞ | & PLAIN FLAT | BUTTONS | 1833 Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal  $\text{\AA}$ . Size 28½.

Mr. Bushnell in his work already referred to says of this piece, "dies by Edward Hulseman." This I think it fair to assume as a fact; hence we shall not go far astray if we assign to this engraver all Tokens struck within the period treated in this work which have the initial H. His name appears in the New York Directories from 1837 to 1841, as a card engraver, at 80 Nassau Street.

Whether H. M. & E. I. Richards, of Attleboro', Mass., struck the Tokens for this firm or the firm did the work themselves—they being in a line of business requiring similar machinery—it is not easy to decide, but I rather lean to the first named house, and I believe that Hulseman was in their employ.

76. *Obv.* Same as No. 75. *Rev.* A good copy of No. 75. The ends of the label, branches and ornaments mark the points of difference. All  $\tau$ . arms of T's after

THE, are without ceriphs (T); M in MILITARY lacks the ceriph on the L upright (M); I in date is small and slightly slanting.

1834.

77. *Obv.* BUCKLINS BOOK KEEPING SIMPLYFIED MAY BE USED BY EVERY ONE 1834. In the field, the inscription in eight lines, SHOWS AT | ONE VIEW THE | EXACT STATE OF | YOUR BUSINESS. | SECOND EDITION | IMPROVED. PRICE | ONE DOLLAR. | TROY. N. Y. *Rev.* BUCKLINS INTEREST TABLES. 100 DOLLARS FOR DETECTING AN ERROR OF 1 CENT. In the field, the inscription in nine lines, SHOWS THE | INTEREST AT A | GLANCE. OF ANY SUM | FOR ANY TIME. | AT 6 AND 7 PER CENT. | PRICE | FROM 25 CENTS TO | 2 DOLLARS. | BALE. N. Y. TROY. N-Y Borders 5. Edge 1. Metal  $\mathcal{A}$ . Size 28½.

Isaac B. Bucklin was a school-teacher in Troy in 1835-7, having his residence in what was then called West Troy, now a part of the city, giving special attention to instruction in book-keeping, and printing and selling "Interest tables." In 1839 and later he engaged in business as a stove-dealer, at 221 River Street, still residing in West Troy. The date of his death has not been ascertained.

78. *Obv.* • W. A. A. HANDY • above, and • WHOLESALE & RETAIL • below. In field, MERCHANT TAILOR An ornament above and below. *Rev.* N<sup>o</sup> 1 WASHINGTON ROW PROVIDENCE R. I. Eagle E PLURIBUS UNUM on label above (type of Half Dollar of the period); below, 1834 Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal  $\mathcal{A}$ . Size 28½.

79. *Obv.* Inscription in ten lines, PLANK PLANED | ➔ & ➔ | MATCHED BY | W. P. HASKINS | 435 RIVER ST | TROY N. Y. | ALSO GROUND NOVA | SCOTIA PLASTER | FOR SALE | 1834 *Rev.* • LAFAYETTE, A FRIEND TO AMERICA & FREEDOM • Lafayette, standing, with hat and cane in right hand, on ground signed H at r.; below, DIED MAY 20 | 1834 Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal  $\mathcal{A}$ . Size 28½.

Struck by H. M. and E. I. Richards, of Attleboro, Mass., as were also all which use this Lafayette die. This standing figure of America's friend, is from an engraving after Ary Scheffer's celebrated painting, and attained great popularity in the United States.

80. *Obv.* Same as No. 79. *Rev.* Legend, WOODWORTH'S PATENT above, and PLANING MACHINE below, completing the circle. A planing machine, above, MADE BY | S. B. SCHENCK and below, ATTLEBORO | MASS. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal  $\mathcal{A}$ . Size 28.

81. *Obv.* HOWELL WORKS GARDEN. In the field, a bunch of grapes with stem and leaves. *Rev.* Signum | 1834 Borders 5. Edge 1. Metal  $\mathcal{A}$ . Size 22.

The Howell Works had their origin in an establishment called the Monmouth Furnace, founded in Howell, Monmouth Co., N. J. (now Allaire), in 1814; about 1822 James P. Allaire took possession, changing the name to Howell Works, under which title they were carried on for about twenty-five years. Mr. Allaire died in 1858. A few years before his death it became the Allaire Works, famous for its marine engines, etc., the fine workmanship of which gave them a wide reputation. In this concern the well known John Roach began his career. Just what relation the Garden had to the Works does not appear, but that it was connected with them in some way we have on good authority. Another, different and without date, will be found in the last group of undated pieces. From the device the token bears it was very likely a social resort of the workmen, under control of the Company. These tokens, as well as "shin plasters" for various denominations, were used as currency. The paper bills were engraved by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson, of New York, and were for 6¼, 12½ cents, \$3, \$5 and \$10, and possibly other denominations, payable to bearer and signed by the President of the "Howell Works Co."

82. *Obv.* PUECH • BEIN | & CO. | NEW ORLEANS | 1834 The second line so weakly struck, that it is often barely if at all visible. *Rev.* IMPORTERS | OF | HARD-WARES | GUNS & PISTOLS | CUTLERY & C Borders 6. Edge 1. Metal  $\mathcal{A}$ . Size 25½.

[To be continued.]



## ROMAN MINT PICTURED IN THE HOUSE OF THE VETTII.

OUR readers will no doubt remember the interesting paper by Mr. Talfourd Ely, descriptive of the Pompeian wall-painting showing a "Roman Mint in the House of the Vettii," which was reprinted from the London *Numismatic Chronicle* in the *Journal* for July, 1896. The plate which illustrated that valuable article was also reproduced. The last number of the *Chronicle* has another paper on this subject, by E. J. Seltmann, Esq., of Sutton, Surrey, who gives his reasons for differing from some of Mr. Ely's conclusions. Incidentally he tells us that he finds the large seated figure which Mr. Ely regarded as the *monetalis*, is Juno Moneta, winged, to be in harmony with the other actors in the scene; and this theory he believes is confirmed by the fact that on her wings are the "eyes" of the feathers of the peacock, her favorite bird.

In a following number we printed a note from M. Adrien Blanchet, the eminent numismatist of Paris, who differed from Mr. Ely as to the interpretation of the picture; he sees a Roman lady in a jeweler's shop, and in January, 1897, wrote us that he thinks that the peacocks above the figures, which are separated from the rest of the picture by a line, are not necessarily a part of the picture below; and therefore cannot be regarded as identifying the largest figure with Juno. If Mr. Seltmann is correct in discovering peacock-eyes on her wings, that would seem to be a strong argument in favor of his interpretation. It will be observed that he also thinks there is evidence (in a photograph of the painting) that the Cupid before Juno (?) "is blindfolded, . . . like Justice herself," but has pushed up the bandage from his eye in chagrin and alarm, because his work is found wanting, and feebly attempts to depress the light scale with his finger. This suggestion he does not offer with any great confidence, however, for he remarks that "possibly the supposed bandage is an illusion." This theory does not commend itself to us; if the figure be that of "the just man of the company," it is his duty to see that the "scales of justice are held in equal poise;" he is the judge who passes sentence upon the work of others, for Juno is evidently on a visit of inspection only; we see in the act merely the ordinary effort to cause the vibration of the scale-beams to cease, so that the accuracy of his workmen may at once appear: if he be a workman, a blindfold would be worse than useless, and if a judge deprived of sight, how could he discern the fault of another or be held responsible? Surely Justice can feel no alarmed chagrin because the test she is bound to apply for the discovery of wrong, brings it to light. Mr. Seltmann writes:—

Having lately obtained a large and beautiful photograph of the Pompeian wall-painting discovered some years ago, and described in the *Numismatic Chronicle* of 1896, I arrive, after careful study, at conclusions which, in regard to the meaning of the actions performed by the various figures of the composition, as well as in some other respects, differ a good deal from Mr. Talfourd Ely's conception. I give you my ideas in brief compass for what they are worth, and in the hope that in doing so I may help forward, by a step or two, the right interpretation of a beautiful work of art, which possesses a truly unique interest for all students of archaeology, and most of all for those of ancient numismatics.

First of all permit me, however, to express my regret that the editors should have contented themselves with what is little better than an outline rendering of the painting. A photograph of the same size, colorless though it be, would have done more justice to its conspicuous artistic excellence. As it is, the element of airy humor, the key-note of the composition, has in great part disappeared.

Taking now the scene in natural sequence, from the right, we observe the first of the Loves busy working on a platform at the open furnace door. Mr. Talfourd Ely refers to him as performing the task of stoker. I would submit that he may be doing



—or may be preparing to do—more. Everybody knows that the functions of the high officers of the Mint at Rome were carefully defined by *auro argento aere flando feriundo*. The term *flando* would embrace the melting process of the ingots and the casting of the coin-blanks. Consequently, the insignia of a *monetalis*, such as they appear on a denarius of the Carisia Gens, express the formula by, first, the melting-pot or crucible, and secondly, by anvil, hammer, and tongs. The first object has sometimes been misinterpreted as a laurelled coin-die. Its size alone (it would cover the whole top of the anvil) seems to render this explanation improbable. Laurelled it is, because it suggests at the same time the peculiar ovoid or pot-shaped head-cover of the god of the smithy, which, I doubt not, was suggested to the imagination of the primitive age by the crucible. Thus they would adorn him at once with all the simple insignia of the earliest art (barring that of the potter): hammer in right, tongs in left, and crowned with the vessel of his furnace.

The casting process, by which many of the debased denarii in the later times of the Empire were obtained, has been illustrated from ancient originals on Plate VII of Akerman's *Coins of the Romans relating to Britain*. It may be presumed that the coin-blanks were cast in some such manner, and I suppose, accordingly, that the low square erection on the right of the furnace is, or encloses, the casting-well or foundry, receiving the piled clay moulds for the blanks. The first Cupid, then, is in charge of the crucible which he is about to withdraw from the furnace, examining closely whether the molten mass is ready for the casting operation. He does this with the left hand. In stoking he would naturally use the right. The blanks, when removed from their moulds, would be in too porous and brittle a state to bear without cracking, the blows of the heavy hammers used in coining. The next step must, therefore, have been to put them in a fit condition, and we learn from the next and the third busy little worker how this was done. Each blank was subjected to the glow of the furnace, and when much heated, compressed and solidified by the use of a moderately heavy hammer. Now the blank is ready for the testing and weighing department, as represented by the structure in the centre of the scene. The three shelves may be supposed to contain samples in the three metals; for although their contents are, I am informed, tinted yellow in the original, this color would suit both gold and orichalcum; while a silvery tone of color might tax the ingenuity of a modern painter, if he were to produce it on damp plaster. The same interpretation might be applied to the three pairs of scales, the large for the big brass blanks and the others for silver and gold. The box immediately below the large balance is perhaps, a receptacle for weights, or it may be meant to receive rejected blanks.

The Cupid with the second largest pair of scales in his hand has charge of this department. He is supposed to be—as in duty bound—the sure and just man of the company. As such, he is blindfolded—at least, so he appears to be in the photograph—like Justice herself. But he has pushed the bandage back and up from one eye in alarmed chagrin, under the angry remonstrance of his superior who finds his work wanting, and he now feebly attempts to depress the light scale with his little index. Possibly, however, the supposed bandage is an illusion and may be caused by a damage to the surface of the picture. And who is this indignant superior? Mr. Talfourd Ely refers to the figure simply as the *monetalis*; but with the large photograph before me, I entertain no doubt that it is not male, but female. Garments, necklace, bracelets, and the clearly defined bosom render this much certain. The

whole scene has, I believe, been differently interpreted by others from this circumstance, viz., as a jeweller's workshop, visited by a lady intent on a purchase. This view is condemned not only by the internal evidence of the natural sequence in the different stages of the process of coining, but by the presence of the peacock sacred to the great goddess, in whose temple (*i. e.*, under whose auspices) the industry was originally carried on. The locality is, further, characterised as a temple by a column (not given in the *Chronicle*) beyond the Cupid at the furnace.

But since these Loves or Genii certainly symbolize the various stages of the art or handicraft as exercised by the workers, who but Juno Moneta herself could worthily fill the position and function of the head and master? Her regal diadem she has indeed laid aside, while presiding amidst the din and dust of the mint (it should be noted that she is represented without her diadem on the denarius of the Carisia Gens). But the queenly mien and bearing are there, reminding one, as Mr. Talfourd Ely has well expressed it, of a seated Jove. And the painter takes care that she shall be readily known, for he adorns her wings with the eyes from the feathers of her bird. These eyes are indicated by certain roundish spots that have been omitted in the outline picture of the *Numismatic Chronicle*. They are entirely confined to the small space covered by the wings, and appear so regularly placed that they could hardly be the result of chance or accidental damage. This may be tested by an examination of the right wing, as it is seen in a good photograph, the other being less well preserved. On it there are visible four spots, one close to the tip and another near the shoulder, while two more, one above the other, can be distinguished at an equal distance from both. The last two are somewhat blurred; but the former show the irregular pear-shape of the exterior circumference of the eye on the peacock's feather. A winged Juno certainly seems a fanciful creation; but since the whole airy composition is alive with wings, how would she look as a wingless Titania amidst her feathered flock? And as the little Cupids are suitably furnished with the short, stumpy wings of birds — sparrows or newly fledged doves — sacred to the goddess of love, so have the peacock's plumes been chosen for the central figure. The artist has not shrunk from a bold step for the sake of æsthetic unity in design. While she, however, indignantly rejects the light coin-blank, two workers on her left put the last touch, or rather blow, to another, previously approved of.

[To be concluded.]

## ANNUAL ASSAY MEDALS OF THE UNITED STATES MINT.

By EDMUND J. CLEVELAND.

[Continued from page 21.]

38. 1898. *Obv.* Civilian bust of the President to left, dividing the legend WILLIAM | MCKINLEY. *Rev.* In the centre, an upright column having the appearance of fasces tied by two crossed ribbons, on a base, and surmounted by a bust of Minerva to left, dividing the inscription. To its right a standing figure of an artisan holding in his right hand a scroll and in his left a hammer resting on a forge; to the left of the column a standing female figure, holding in her right hand extended downward, a palm branch and in her left hand (arm bent upward) scales. Inscription, MINT OF THE UNITED | STATES ANNUAL ASSAY. Exergue, 1898. Silver deadened in color. Size 21. 33½ mm.

## A SCHEME OF COINAGE FOR THE FRENCH COLONIES IN AMERICA IN 1665.

WHEN Louis XIV established the *Compagnie des Indes Occidentales* (West India Company), in May, 1664, he granted it special privileges, among which were the exclusive right of commerce, of making treaties with the natives and of navigation, throughout all the islands and the main land of America, with the privilege of government, ownership and administration of justice therein for a period of forty years.

In order to increase the facilities for business between the colonists themselves and with the natives, the Company obtained from the King authority to issue a minor coinage. Those writers who have discussed French Colonial numismatics, and among them Zay in his recent valuable work<sup>1</sup> which seems to have exhausted the subject, have said that the first grant of coinage made to the American Colonies by Louis XIV dates from 19 February, 1670. It is true that on that date is recorded a decree which led to the emission from the Mint at Paris of silver coins of 15 and 5 Sols, bearing on the obverse the bust of the King, and on the reverse the arms of France surrounded by the legend *GLORIAM REGNI TUI DICENT*.

This coinage was, however, preceded in 1665, by a tentative issue of which not a single example has come down to us, but which was formally established by the following document, dated 26 November of that year.

*Order of the Council of State, authorizing the Compagnie des Indes Occidentales to cause to be struck in the Paris Mint, pieces of 20 sous, 10 sous, 2 sous and 6 deniers, and liards.*

Whereas it has been represented to the King and Council by the Directors-general of the *Compagnie des Indes Occidentales*, that for facilitating trade with the islands and main-land of America, and the other places granted them, and for the use of the subjects of his Majesty who dwell there, it is necessary to send them a copper coinage especially for the use of day laborers, who, receiving for their labor only sugar or tobacco, which they can only dispose of in France, and can get no returns therefor under a year, are leaving the islands inhabited by the French to go to others, where they will be paid in silver money with which they can purchase merchandise and such articles as are necessary for their subsistence; but since French money is not retained in these islands because those who do business there prefer to take silver away with them rather than sugar or tobacco, the said Directors-general have petitioned his Majesty to cause new pieces to be struck in silver, billon and copper, to a certain amount, which shall be of lower standard than those which are in circulation in the Kingdom, and of which their value as currency may be increased above their actual value, both on account of the outlays and advances made by the Company, and of the risk of transportation thither, this being the only means to retain the coins in those countries: see the report of Sieur Colbert, member of the Royal Council and Intendant of Finance.

His Majesty in Council has ordained and doth ordain that there shall be struck in his Mint, in the City of Paris, coins as hereinafter described to an amount not exceeding 100,000 livres, but which shall be current only in the territories granted the aforesaid Company.

That is to say: — pieces of twenty sous and ten sous, of silver nine deniers fine, with an allowable variation of two grains; as to weight,<sup>2</sup> those of twenty sous, thirty pieces to the *marc* (half pound), with an allowable variation of one-quarter of a piece [in that number] and those of ten sous, of sixty pieces to the *marc*, with a similar allowance of half a piece, averaging one with another, the heavy with the light.

The pieces of two sous six deniers, to be of the standard of two deniers twelve grains, [billon?] with two grains allowable variation [in the metal]; and a weight of twenty-four pieces to the *marc*, two pieces allowable variation [in that quantity], averaging the heavy with the light; and the liards and three

<sup>1</sup> *Histoire monétaire des colonies françaises, d'après les documents officiels*, Paris, 1892.

<sup>2</sup> "*A la taille*." In former times a *tailleur* in the French Mint was a woman who filed off the over-weight of the planchets. The technical and somewhat obsolete phrases of the old French terms in the document

are not readily rendered into modern English, and require a somewhat free translation, but the intention seems clearly to have been to admit of an allowable variation in the fineness of the metal used, of two grains, and in weight of one-sixtieth, in the average weight of the coins. — EDS.

denier pieces of pure refined copper, of a weight of fifty-four pieces to the *marc*, and an allowable variation of four pieces [in that quantity], averaging the heavy with the light.

All these pieces shall be stamped as follows: — those of twenty and ten sous on one side with the image of his Majesty, and the words *Ludovicus XIII Francia et Navarra rex*, and on the reverse the banner of France or the field strewn with fleurs-de-lis without special number, surrounded by the words *Gloriam regni tui dicent*. And those of two sous six deniers, and of three deniers, to have on one side a crowned L and the words *Ludovicus XIII Francia et Navarra rex*, and on the reverse a similar field of fleurs-de-lis and legend.

All the said pieces to be coined and minted to the specified weight, and to have circulation in the aforesaid countries at the values herein set forth. His Majesty permits the said Company to send them thither, and enjoins the people of those countries to receive them in commercial transactions; they [*i. e.* the Company] are to relieve his Majesty from protecting them, and his subjects from receiving them in France, under penalty of confiscation of any which may be found there, and his Majesty further directs the officers of the Mint to carry this decree into execution, and to deliver the said coins up to the amount named only, to the Directors-general of the said Company; and the chief coiner is to furnish the punches, dies and matrices which may be necessary, retaining a suitable compensation, those over-running the amount named to be defaced; and this decree shall be carried into effect, without any opposition or obstruction; and in case any such shall arise, his Majesty reserves to himself and his Council the right to take notice thereof, forbidding all other Courts and Judges to interfere.

Done in the King's Council of State, his Majesty being present, held at Paris on the 26th day of November, 1665. Signed, DE GUENEGAUD.

The original of this Decree is to be found in the National Archives of France, Register E, 383, No. 61. A copy made in the 18th century exists in the Library of the French Mint (MS. 4°, 84). This interesting discovery was published for the first time by M. Raymond Serrure in the last number of the *Gazette Numismatique* of Paris, pp. 237-9, from which the foregoing is taken; the references to the original documents were called to his attention by M. F. Mazerolle. It is probably too much to hope that any of these pieces have come down to our time, for the quantity which was authorized to be coined was not very great, though it is possible some may still exist, while their true character has hitherto failed to be recognized, for we remember that it was not until about twenty years ago that the silver Louis of 15 sous and of 5 sous, and Doubles of pure copper were recognized by Prof. Anthon, and communicated to American collectors, as a coinage expressly struck for French America (see the *Journal* for January, 1877). It is proper here to say that the same discovery was simultaneously made by Mr. Wm. S. Appleton, at that time one of the editors of this magazine, whose MS. was already prepared for its pages when Prof. Anthon's paper was received. So that even at this late day, a few of these pieces may chance to remain and may yet be brought to light. The authorities on which Prof. Anthon relied have been universally accepted, and are given in full in his paper in the *Journal*, as cited.

#### ANOTHER VERNON MEDAL.

I FIND an impression of a reverse die in the Vernon Medal Series, which apparently has hitherto escaped notice, and which may be called Betts 230a. The difference is in the relative position of the second steeple, which points at T instead of W. Other differences in the die, if any exist, are not noticeable.

E. J. C.

The numerous trifling differences in the dies may show that the demand for these popular little pieces was greater than the dies could stand, and they were doubtless frequently retouched; it is of course impossible to say which were the earliest in many cases. The above however, seems to have been struck from a die with these original differences. — EDS.



## THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

(Continued from Vol. XXXIII, p. 63.)

There are again new or undescribed medals to be inserted.

### IV. CANADA. B. 1. *Medical Colleges.*

1353. *Obverse.* Within circle, an Indian drawing a bow, to right; before him a dragon; in background a log house at right and two tents at left, with the rising sun between. Inscription: COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF MANITOBA | INCORPORATED 1877.

*Reverse.* Within circle, crossed laurel branches tied by ribbon. Field vacant. Inscription: THE LYNCH CLINICAL MEDAL | WINNIPEG GENERAL HOSPITAL

26. 42mm. Edges beaded. Struck by the Bishop Engraving Co. of Montreal. I owe rubbings to Mr. R. W. McLachlan, of that city.

### B. 2. *Hospitals.*

Winnipeg General Hospital. See above, No. 1353.

### B. 3. *Medical Societies.*

1354. *Obverse.* Within maple branches tied by ribbon, and on circle of blue enamel: AMERICAN PUBLIC — HEALTH ASS'N | 1898. In field, raised maple leaf of different colored enamel. Above, upon band and surmounted by crown: OTTAWA

*Reverse.* STERLING | ROSENTHAL (incused).

Silver. 28 x 22. 43 x 33mm. I have description from Dr. W. S. Disbrow.

### V. THE UNITED STATES. B. 1. *Medical Colleges.*

1355. *Obverse.* Laureated female bust to left. In field: A DESAIDE EDIT Inscription: REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE Exergue: O. Roty.

*Reverse.* In left field a bundle of palm, laurel and oak boughs bearing a scroll, on which a tablet with 1898 Inscription: UNIVERSITE | HARVARD | — | MEDAILLE | PASTEUR Exergue: A DESAIDE — EDIT —<sup>1</sup>

I owe the description to Dr. Malcolm Storer of Boston, Curator of the Harvard University collection.

### B. 2. *Hospitals, etc.*

Newark, N. J.

1356. *Obverse.* Similar to No. 1088 (Maltese cross, etc.) except the centre, where is the seal of the city of Newark, below which: INCORP'D 1836

*Reverse.* Blank.

Brass. Semicircular button. For members of the Board of Health. Communicated to me by Dr. Disbrow.

1357. *Obverse.* As preceding, save that the inscription is above the city seal, and that there are two diamond shaped ornaments instead of stars.

*Reverse.* Blank.

Brass. Inspector's badge. Communicated to me by Dr. Disbrow. See Nos. 1087, 1088 and 1305.

Newport, R. I.

1358. *Obverse.* The Geneva cross, in red enamel. Above the bars, four straight bands interrupted by poppy heads. Upon them: EXTERNE — NEWPORT — HOSPITAL | 1898 (the date engraved).

<sup>1</sup> This medal was founded by Baron de Coubertin. *Graduates' Magazine*, June, 1898, p. 588. president of the Franco-American Union. *Harvard*

*Reverse.* Blank.

Gold. 13 x 13. 20 x 20mm. With pin attachment. By Tiffany & Co. of New York. For ladies following a special course in the training school for nurses.

1359. *Obverse.* The Geneva cross in red enamel, supported by four curved and plicated bands, on which: GRADUATE — NEWPORT — HOSPITAL | 1896 (the date engraved.)

*Reverse.* Blank.

Gold. 14 x 14. 22 x 22mm. With pin attachment. For nurses who have completed the full course of instruction.

B. 3. *Medical Societies.*

American Public Health Association. See above, under Canada.

F. 2. *Irregular Practitioners.*

1360. *Obverse.* DR. SCOTT'S | (half circle of flashes) | ELECTRIC | BRUSH

*Reverse.* A compass, under glass.

Brass. Box-shaped. 14. 23mm. Edge of obverse scalloped. In my collection.

VI. GREAT BRITAIN. A. *Personal.*

Dr. Francis Bisset Hawkins (1796–1895), of London.

1361. *Obverse.* Clothed bust, facing. Beneath, incused: F. BOWCHER · F. At sides of neck: 1796–1895 Inscription: FRANCIS · BISSET HAWKINS · M · D · F · R · C · P

*Reverse.* Aesculapius to right, seated on throne, with recumbent greyhound at his feet. In his right hand the serpent-staff; with left he grasps the right of Hercules (Sanitary Science), who stands before him. Behind, a Doric column (parts of the temple). In field, above: OB SEDVLO | CVLTAM | MEDICINAE | CIVILIS | DISCIPLINAM. Exergue: F. BOWCHER · F

Gold (value £50). 50. 77mm. Memorial medal of the Royal College of Physicians of London.<sup>1</sup> I owe the description to Dr. F. Parkes Weber.

B. 3. *Medical Societies.*

Royal College of Physicians, London. See above, No. 1361.

The regular sequence is now resumed:

F. c. *English Pharmacists.* (Continued.)

Harwich, Essex.

1362. *Obverse.* Arms.<sup>2</sup> THOMAS BRADSHAW (rosette).

*Reverse.* IN · HARWICH · 1667 | (rosette) T. B. (rosette).

10. 16mm. Edges milled. Williamson's Boyne, I, p. 223, No. 196. In my collection.

Hitchin, Hertfordshire.

1363. *Obverse.* Arms.

*Reverse.* W · DRAGE (1637–1669) · OF · HITCHIN · 1667 (rosette) | HIS | HALFE | PENNY | \*\*\*

*Ibid.*, I, p. 316, No. 114; Snelling, *Copper Coins of England*, p. 31, pl. 5, No. 25. He was also "a practitioner in physic." In my collection, the gift of Dr. F. P. Weber of London.

Honiton, Devonshire.

1364. *Obverse.* Arms. WILLIAM · DARBY ·

*Reverse.* IN · HONITON · 1663 | W · D ·

Gill, *Num. Chronicle*, 1876, Part iii, N. S., p. 254; Williamson's Boyne, I, p. 147, No. 180. In the Exeter Royal Albert Museum.

<sup>1</sup> To be awarded triennially after July, 1899, to British practitioners for best sanitary work during preceding ten years. Founded by Captain Edward Wilmot Williams, at the suggestion of Dr. Theodore Williams.

<sup>2</sup> As previously mentioned, the "arms" in this list refer, unless otherwise stated, to those of the London Company of Apothecaries.

Ipswich, Suffolk.

1365. *Obverse*. Arms. RICHARD . BEAVMOND . IN

*Reverse*. IPSWICH . APOTHECARY | R. B.

*Ibid.*, II, p. 1084, No. 162.

1366. *Obverse*. Samuel Doner . Apothecary

*Reverse*. In . Ipswich . His . Halfe . Penny .

Heart-shaped. *Ibid.*, II, p. 1086, No. 176.

1367. *Obverse*. Arms. ROBERT . TVRNER

*Reverse*. OF . IPSWICH . 1655 | RT (conjoined).

*Ibid.*, II, p. 1088, No. 197.

1368. *Obverse*. IN . IPSWICH | W WYE (the ww conjoined).

*Reverse*. APOTHECARY | 1663

*Ibid.*, II, p. 1088, No. 199.

Kington, Herefordshire.

1369. *Obverse*. Arms. RALPH . TVRFORD . OF . 1668

*Reverse*. KEINGTON . APOTHECARY | HIS HALF PENY .

*Ibid.*, I, p. 286, No. 44.

Lancaster, Lancashire.

1370. *Obverse*. Arms. IOHN . MASHTER .

*Reverse*. OF . LANCASTER . 1668 | HIS . HALF . PENY .

Golding, *loc. cit.*, p. 42, No. 42; Williamson's Boyne, I, p. 402, No. 50.

Lincoln, Lincolnshire.

1371. *Obverse*. Arms. NICHOLAS . RODSBY

*Reverse*. IN . LINCOLNE | N. R.

*Ibid.*, I, p. 463, No. 165.

Liverpool, Lancashire.

1372. *Obverse*. Arms. IOHN . PEMBERTON .

*Reverse*. IN . LIVERPOOLE . 1666 | HIS . HALF . PENY .

Golding, p. 43, No. 54; Williamson's Boyne, I, p. 405, No. 65.

London, Middlesex.

1373. *Obverse*. Arms. WILLIAM ADKINSON .

*Reverse*. IN . PALLES . CHAINE (Paul's Chain) | C. A.

Akerman, London Tokens 1648-72, p. 154, No. 1462; Williamson's Boyne, I, p. 696, No. 2193.

1374-81. *Obverse*. BASIL BURCHELL | SOLE | PROPRIETOR | OF THE (between, flourishes) | FAMOUS | SUGAR-PLUMBS | FOR WORMS | N<sup>o</sup> 79 | LONG-ACRE (between quatrefoils).

*Reverse*. BASIL BURCHELL | SOLE | PROPRIETOR | OF THE | ANODYNE | NECKLACE | FOR | CHILDREN | . CUTTING TEETH

Copper. 18. 28mm. Edges lined. Conder, p. 85, Nos. 133-4; Pye, p. 28, Nos. 3, 5; Prattent, No. 111; Neumann, Nos. 23, 110-15; Storer, Obstetric Medals, No. 17. There are eight well marked varieties of this token, of which the Government collection has one, the Disbrow one, and my own five.<sup>1</sup>

1382. *Obverse*. In field, M. N. C. (Burn<sup>2</sup>) in monogram. Inscription: APOTHECARY

*Reverse*. In field, the cock of Aesculapius, upon a spire. Inscription: SNOW HILL

Burn, London Tokens in 17th Century, p. 213, No. 1028; Akerman, *loc. cit.*, p. 197, No. 1928; Williamson's Boyne, I, p. 750, No. 2902.

<sup>1</sup> Batty, I, p. 133, Nos. 806-23 and Atkins, p. 88, Nos. 179-193<sup>b</sup> each give seventeen varieties of the above.

<sup>2</sup> Akerman gives these initials as CAM, and Boyne as AMC.

1383. *Obverse.* Bust, with queue, to left. Inscription: I. CHING PATENTEE FOR WORM LOZENGES THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. | SOLD IN BOXES AT  $\frac{3}{6}$ . PACKETS 1<sup>s</sup> AND IN SMALL PACKETS AT 6<sup>d</sup> EACH.

*Reverse.* The British arms, with lion, unicorn, motto, etc. BY EVERY PRINCIPAL MEDICINE VENDER IN THE KINGDOM \*

Copper, plated. 18. 28mm. Rim milled, and smooth. Neumann, No. 23,117; Duisburg, Supplement II, p. 27, DXCVIII<sup>a</sup>; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 67, No. 766; Conder, p. 218, No. 69; Pye, p. 28, No. 7; Atkins, p. 90, Nos. 197, 197<sup>a</sup>; Batty, I, p. 134, Nos. 828-9. In the Brettauer and Disbrow collections, and my own.

1384. *Obverse.* NATHANIEL . GARDNER . AT

*Reverse.* IN . LEADEN . HALL . STRETE | HIS HALF PENY.

Williamson's Boyne, I, p. 653, No. 1664. This was of an apothecary, although not so indicated on the token.

Holloway. See previously, under Irregular Practitioners, Nos. 1257-1267.

1385. *Obverse.* ARMS. ABRA . HUDSON, APOTHECARY . AT

*Reverse.* A boar. YE . BLEW . BOAR . IN . CHANCERY . LANE

Burn, p. 58, No. 293; Akerman, p. 47, No. 356; Williamson's Boyne, I, p. 554, No. 506.

1386. *Obverse.* ARMS. IOHN . MICHELL . IN . BOW

*Reverse.* LANE . APOTHECARY | I. C. M.

*Ibid.*, I, p. 544, No. 382.

1387. *Obverse.* An angel, between c and m over s. CHARLES . MORGAN . GROCER  
(He was also an apothecary.)

*Reverse.* HENRIETA . STREET . COVENT . GARDEN | HIS HALFE PENY.

*Ibid.*, I, p. 626, No. 1340.

1388. *Obverse.* A horse shoe. 1666 . CLEMENT PLUMSTED

*Reverse.* GREAT . TOWER . HILL | C. M. P.

*Ibid.*, I, p. 777, No. 3199. This was of an apothecary, although not so indicated on the token.

John Morgan Richards, proprietor of the following nostrum, though his name does not appear on the token.

1389. *Obverse.* A radiating calendar. At centre, between two circles: H . GRUEBER & C<sup>o</sup> 37 . SNOW HILL . LONDON . | . PATENT . Within this: 1895

*Reverse.* A hand holding a pamphlet, upon which: BRITISH | MEDICAL JOURNAL | SAYS | WE HAVE SUBMITTED | LACTOPEPTINE | TO TRIAL AND CAN | CONFIDENTLY | RECOMMEND IT. Inscription: LACTOPEPTINE | ' FOR DISEASES OF THE STOMACH '

Aluminum. Edges milled. In my collection, the gift of Dr. Wm. Frazer of Dublin.

1390. *Obverse.* IOHN . SKINNER . APOTHECARY | HIS HALFE PENY.

*Reverse.* In field, a plough and three birds. IN . WHIT . CHAPPELL

Akerman, p. 236, No. 2366; Williamson's Boyne, I, p. 793, No. 3423.

1391. *Obverse.* ARMS. PHILIP . WETHERELL . IN

*Reverse.* GREAT . QVEEN . STREET . (16)69 | HIS HALF PENY. P. M. W.

Burn, p. 196, No. 922; Williamson's Boyne, I, p. 620, No. 1267.

1392. *Obverse.* A crowned unicorn. SAM . WRIGHT . APOTHECARY

*Reverse.* IN . GRUB . STREET . 1669 | HIS HALF PENY.

Burn, p. 126, No. 577; Akerman, p. 97, No. 848; Williamson's Boyne, I, p. 622, No. 1295.

Loughborough, Leicestershire.

1393. *Obverse.* ARMS. IN . LOUGHBROUGH

*Reverse.* IOHN . COOPER | HIS HALF PENY.

*Ibid.*, I, p. 425, No. 61.



Longton, Staffordshire.

See No. 1233, under Dentists.

Louth, Lincolnshire.

1394. *Obverse.* Arms. IANE . SMALL . OF

*Reverse.* LOWTH . 1668 | HER HALFE PENY.

*Ibid.*, I, p. 467, No. 199.

Ludlow, Shropshire.

1395. *Obverse.* Arms. EDWARD . DAVIES . 1669

*Reverse.* APOTHECARY . IN . LUDLOW | HIS HALF PENY. E. D.

*Ibid.*, II, p. 959, No. 27.

Lynn Regis, Norfolk.

1396. *Obverse.* Arms. EDWARD . BILLINGES

*Reverse.* LINN . REGIS . 1656 | E. E. B.

*Ibid.*, II, p. 848, No. 67.

1397. Similar to preceding, but 1662.

*Ibid.*, II, p. 848, No. 68.

1398. *Obverse.* Arms. ROBERT . FRAUNCES

*Reverse.* IN . LYNN . REGIS | R. F.

*Ibid.*, II, p. 849, No. 81.

Malmesbury, Wiltshire.

1399. *Obverse.* Arms. ELIAS . FERRIS . APOTHECARY

*Reverse.* IN . MALMESBURY . 1669 | HIS . HALF . PENY. E. A. F.

*Ibid.*, II, p. 1239, No. III.

Manchester, Lancashire.

1400. *Obverse.* Arms. JOHN . CHARLTON .

*Reverse.* IN . MANCHESTER | I. C. (in monogram.)

Golding, *loc. cit.*, p. 44, No. 61; Williamson's Boyne, I, p. 407, No. 73.

1401. Wilkinson Brothers, Druggists, etc.

Batty, I, p. 552, Nos. 300-301<sup>A</sup>.

Mansfield, Nottinghamshire.

1402. *Obverse.* Arms. ROBERT . CLEGGE

*Reverse.* IN . MANSFELD . 1659 | R. A. C.

Williamson's Boyne, II, p. 910, No. 12.

Newark, Nottinghamshire.

1403. *Obverse.* Arms. HENRY . CAM . APOTHECARY

*Reverse.* his | halfepeny | in Newarke | 1666 | H. C.

*Ibid.*, II, p. 911, No. 31.

1404. *Obverse.* Arms. DENIS . COOLING . AN . APOTHECARY

*Reverse.* his | halfepeny | in Newarke | 1666 | DC

*Ibid.*, II, p. 912, No. 33.

Charles Moor, Druggist.

1405. *Obverse.* The Town hall. NEWARK SILVER TOKEN FOR ONE SHILLING.

TOWN HALL . 1811

*Reverse.* THE CURRENT VALUE PAYABLE IN CASH NOTES = T. STANSALL, CHA<sup>S</sup>

MOOR, RICH<sup>D</sup> FISHER, W<sup>M</sup> FILLINGHAM, W<sup>M</sup> READETT, AND T. WILSON.

Boyne, Silver Tokens, p. 55, No. 158; *Numismatic Magazine*, Oct., 1893, p. 85, No. 145.

Newmarket, Suffolk.

1406. *Obverse.* Arms. FRANCIS . GREENE

*Reverse.* IN . NEWMARKET . 1664 | F. G.

Williamson's Boyne, II, p. 1095, No. 267.

[To be continued.]

## MEDALS OF WILHELMINA OF HOLLAND.

AMONG the medals struck for the ceremonies at the coronation of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, was one which commemorates the "Battle of Flowers," which occurred on the 10th of September last, as a part of the festivities, and was quite an attractive event. The obverse has a bust of the Queen in profile to left, slightly draped about the shoulders and showing a face of more than ordinary character. Legend, on the left, WILHELMINA and on the right, in smaller letters, in two lines, KONINGIN DER | NEDERLANDEN. (Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands.) Reverse, Arms of the Kingdom; — on a field azure billety or, a lion rampant of the second, holding a sword in his dexter and a clump of arrows in his sinister paw: the field at the sides of the shield is striated; over the shield 1883 (the year of her birth). Legend, separated from the field by a circle, BLOEMEN CORSO 'S GRAVENHAGE and below, completing the circle, • 10 SEPTEMBER 1898. • (Battle of Flowers, at the Hague, September 10, 1898.) Size 20. This medal we learn was issued for sale by a Utrecht jeweller. It was illustrated in a recent supplement to the *New York Tribune*, which also showed the obverses of two other medals struck by the same concern, one for Press correspondents at the coronation, with a Latin inscription on the reverse, the other having busts jugata of the Queen and her mother, the Dowager Queen Emma (reverse undescribed).

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

ORBEM AB ORBE SOLVIT.

*Editors of the Journal:*

IN looking over a back number of the *Journal of Numismatics* (Vol. V, No. 3), under the head of "Geographical Medals," I find that Mr. Appleton writes of two pieces, one of which he describes as follows: Obv. Two hemispheres, from each of which hangs an end of a broken chain; one hemisphere is inscribed AMERICA SEPTENTRIONALIS the other, EUROPA, ASIA, AFRICA: above are three rings, linked together, inscribed SUMMA LIBERTAS, RELIGIO, CONCORDIA: SPONSIONE TRIPLICI above, and ORBEM AB ORBE SOLVIT below. The reverse has a wreath of very thin leaves, and over it the inscription PRIMA EPOCHA; below, in the field, is the name J. GUERRERO

Mr. Appleton suggests, as I understand him, that this may refer to the revolution of the English Colonies in North America; the other, which differs chiefly in the language (Spanish instead of Latin), and has SEGUNDA EPOCA, he refers to the revolution of the Spanish Colonies in South America.

I beg to suggest that this is a medal of Mexico, and the "Prima Epoque" is from 1822 to 1824, under Iturbide.

Iturbide was then a Spanish Colonel, and on 24 February, 1821, he issued a manifesto declaring Mexico free, and proposed an independent government, under a Spanish Bourbon Prince; but Ferdinand VII regarded the movement as a rebellion, and refused to approve the plan. After much quarreling, Iturbide himself was proclaimed Emperor, May 18, 1822. Santa Anna opposed this move, and organized a revolution against him, and in April, 1823, one year later, Iturbide was forced to resign. He was allowed to retire to Europe, with a large pension, on condition that he was never to return. Attempting to enter the country in May, 1824, he was arrested and shot. Under Iturbide all the functions of government were carried on, including coinage.

I think that this explanation of the medal is rendered probable from the fact that Mexico, being the last of the Spanish possessions on the continent, by gaining its independence, justified the legend *ORBEM AB ORBE SOLVIT*, as far as Spain was concerned. Again, Guerrero was a Mexican die-sinker at that period, and his name appears on some of the Iturbide coins.

All this may be ancient history as far as your *Journal* is concerned, but as this medal has given me some trouble, and as I have searched the *Journal* files pretty thoroughly to learn about it, without finding a reply to Mr. Appleton's article of nearly twenty-eight years ago, I have concluded to send you this communication, to see if you could give me any better, or farther, knowledge of its origin and purpose.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 23, 1898.

The chief difference between the two medals to which our correspondent alludes, lies as he indicates, in the fact that the legends of the second translate exactly into Spanish the Latin of the first, which has *PRIMA EPOCHA* (the first epoch), while that in Spanish has *SEGUNDA EPOCA* (the second epoch). We do not know the reasons which led Mr. Appleton to make the suggestion cited, unless he considered the beginning of the "first epoch" which marked the termination of the power of the Eastern over the Western continent and broke the chain that bound the old world to the new as symbolized on the medals, is to be found at the time when the Declaration of Independence of the United States was signed in 1776; France had already surrendered to England the greater part of her American possessions, and Spain was therefore the only other old-world power which retained a hold on this continent; although Chili declared herself independent in 1810, it was nearly ten years later before she gained her actual freedom, and at that time Peru, Mexico, and all the other Spanish possessions on the continent were in a state of rebellion. As the movement for independence of Spain began in South American colonies, their efforts to break the chain may properly be regarded as marking the beginning of the "second epoch," and very possibly that was the reason for Mr. Appleton's reference to those Republics rather than to Mexico. But this is merely our opinion. That the dies were cut in Mexico, seems evident from the name of the engraver; we do not recall any account of these medals which gives their date of issue or *raison d'être*; if the "first epoch" dates from Iturbide's accession, the "second" perhaps alludes to his overthrow and the establishment of the Republic. If one with engraved inscription within the wreath could be found, it might settle the question of its purpose. — EDS.

#### MEDALLIC SKITS.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following descriptions of three medals, and asks for an explanation of their history and purpose. Can any of our readers enlighten us? The first, in its obverse legend, suggests one of the well known Law medals (Betts 119), and for *FRS* perhaps *IRUS* was intended — the allusion being to the beggar *Irus*, whose insults to *Ulysses* were so speedily punished, in the well known episode in the *Odyssey*, but there seems to be nothing else to connect it with the Law series.

1. Obv. Solomon receiving the Queen of Sheba. The King enthroned; the Queen standing before him, and presenting her treasures; the scene is an open court, through which, to left, appear the gardens of the palace. Legend: *FRS ERIT SVBITO QVI MODO CROESVS ERAT O SOLOM SOLOM* The legend is punctuated between each word with what appear to be Hebrew letters. Rev. A cupid reclining, head to left; a city in the distance to right; to left, the trunk and lower branches of a tree, and what appears to be a treasure chest. In exergue: *TEMPVS · EDAX · RE | RV · TV · QVE · INV | IDIO · VETV ·*

The second apparently has some reference to the siege of Kaiserwerth by the Prussians and Imperialists, in the wars with Louis XIV, in 1689, and Bonn was captured by Frederick in that year.

2. Obv. Bust of Frederick III, Elector of Brandenburg, nearly facing and with flowing hair; armored and with robe of ermine. Legend: *FRIDER · III · D · G · MARCH · ET · ELECT ·*

BRANDENB. Rev. In three ovals of laurel leaves, views of KAISERS WERT, RHEINBERG & BONN with their fortifications, the whole surmounted by a plumed helmet, and surrounded by spears, flags, etc. In exergue: A TYRANNIDE GALL. | LIBERATE | 1689.

The third is evidently a satirical piece, but we have no knowledge of its purpose, or of the individual against whom it was directed. Since this query was received we notice that one of these medals is offered in Mr. Low's coming sale. (February 20, Lot 298.)

3. Obv. Diogenes, in the costume of a century or more ago, walking to right with his lantern in his left hand and a staff (?) in his right, seeking something on the ground, while the meridian sun above sheds its rays over the field. Legend: JE CHERCHE DU COURAGE POUR MON MAITRE. (I am searching for courage for my master.) Rev. Two soldiers (?) with singular hats, facing each other, and the one at the right shaking his fist in the face of the other. Legend. FAITES VOUS CELA POUR M'AFFRONTER. (Do you do that to insult me?) Silver. Size 20 nearly. It has no date.

#### THE NEW FRENCH CENTIME.

THE Minister of Finance of the French Republic is about to decide on the type of the new centime soon to be coined. The engraver, Dupuis, to whom the execution of the dies for this coin has been intrusted, has submitted various designs for the reverse: the obverse will be similar to that on the five and ten centime pieces, merely reduced in size.

#### VERNON MEDALS.

SINCE the description of the Vernon Medal on a previous page was printed, Mr. Cleveland has found two more which are not given by Betts. These will appear in our next.

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### OBITUARY.

#### WILLIAM H. STROBRIDGE.

WILLIAM H. STROBRIDGE was born in the town of Barnet, Caledonia Co., Vermont, 9th January, 1822. He came to New York in 1853 as the agent for Fairbanks' scales; he went to Baltimore in 1860 to take a position as their Southern agent, but the war broke out just at that time, and he returned to New York and entered the Numismatic arena, where for fifteen years he stood at the head of his profession. During these years—the most prosperous in the history of the coin business in this country—he dealt largely in coins, and catalogued many collections which were sold at Bangs and Merwin's from 1861 to 1869 and at Geo. A. Leavitt & Co.'s from 1870 to 1876. Amongst the most prominent of the sales were the "Mickley," "Parmelee," "Allen," "Clay," "Lightbody," "Stenz," etc., etc. The "Stenz" collection was the last coin sale he held, and it was largely due to the great work of preparing this catalogue that he became blind; the many thousands of small silver coins that he had to examine with a powerful glass, strained his eyes and caused detachment of the retina, and in November, 1876, while in an office on Nassau Street, where he had stopped on his way home, he suddenly lost his sight. In these years he catalogued many collections of books, engravings, paintings, antiques, bric-a-brac and of Japanese art. To the collectors of antique gems, pottery and bronze, as well as collectors of objects of Japanese and Chinese art, he was as well known as to the Numismatic fraternity.

For twenty-two years he was blind, but he possessed a host of friends who rallied round him, and these years were not the least pleasant of his life. He was confined



to the house, but every day he had many callers and was seldom alone. In 1896 he had a stroke of paralysis and gradually grew weaker and weaker. For the last week of his life he was unconscious most of the time, and on the afternoon of December 17, 1898, he quietly passed away without a struggle.

To those who were most intimate with him, he presented a many-sided character:—an intense love for the beautiful, a wide field of information, a prodigious memory, and a wonderful gift of making everyone about him pleased and entertained. Often, when in conversation, he would be reminded of some poem which he had not read for many years, and would recite verbatim, page after page from the writings of Burns, or Byron, or Scott, or of some other favorite author. s.

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### DATE OF A DUTCH-AMERICAN MEDAL.

*Editors of the Journal:—*

I notice that Betts describes a medal (No. 16 Historical Medals of America) with the legend *SIDERE PROFICIENT DEXTRO NEPTUNIA REGNA* mentioned by Van Loon, I, 447, which is said by that writer to have been struck in 1596, although no date appears on the piece. Bizot, in his edition of 1690 (p. 73), did not know of any with an earlier date, but one has been found in Holland which has the date 1594 in exergue on the obverse. It was struck to commemorate the equipment of the first fleet sent out by Holland to the Indies under the direction of Corneille de Houtman, commanded by Jean Jansz. de Molenaer, but its connection with America seems to be very slight, and is due to the fact that the fleet, in attempting to find a shorter route to the East than that previously taken, is said to have touched at Brazil, and some of the vessels returned with cargoes of the woods of that country, up to that time but little if at all known to the Dutch cabinet-makers. The establishment of the true date of mintage of this piece, hitherto unknown, is however interesting.

Houtman (or his representative?) is said to have made treaties with some of the native rulers on these voyages, in memory of which a silver medal, now of some rarity, was struck in Holland. Why should not this be held to relate to America as much as the preceding?

J. R.

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### EDITORIAL.

#### "NUMISMATIC MONUMENTS."

WE are glad to see that Congress has ordered a Medal to be struck for presentation to Admiral Dewey, thus carrying out the traditions of the early days of the Republic. To promote him to be an Admiral, and to present him with a sword, were to be expected as matters of course, after such an overwhelming victory; but the time may come when the medal will be found to have done more than anything else to preserve the memory of that glorious battle. There are many Naval medals in our National Series, and some of special interest; a few commemorate contests which in their day proved the prowess of our ships and their crews as effectively as the fight at Manila; but the lapse of time brings a certain forgetfulness to nations as to individuals, and there is nothing like what has been called a "numismatic monument" to keep the record of the exploits of our soldiers and sailors—we will not say in mind, but before the eyes of the people. The dies for the Dewey Medal are in preparation, and no doubt at a proper time the Mint will be ready to supply impressions to collectors.

We have seen it stated in the public press that the officers of Shafter's army propose to have a medal struck to be given to the participants in the Battle of Santiago, which is to be made of the metal of some of the old bronze cannon which formed a part of the ancient defences of the city; still another item speaks of a medal which was struck in bronze and presented to Admiral Schley and his men, but we have not obtained descriptions of these. We have spoken occasionally, during the last year or two, of the increased attention which the press is giving to numismatics, as shown by illustrations of recent coins and medals; if to their pictures they would add a mention of the size and metal, with a brief description, it would greatly increase the interest and value of these contributions to the science; for example, within a few months the New York papers have published a number of such engravings, but we searched in vain for any other reference to the pieces, and the artist who sketched the designs contented himself with indicating the fact that there were legends upon them, but what these were, or the size of the medals we were unable to discover; by the time the full and careful description which the foreign press contained has reached us, the event which the medals set forth has ceased to have that fresh and special interest to the public which they were designed to emphasize and perpetuate. If the piece has sufficient value to make it desirable to picture it, why not give its story? The *Tribune's* recent account of three struck for Queen Wilhelmina's coronation, cited on p. 96, is an advance; it gives the sizes and a brief account, but only one reverse is described.

Illustrations of coins are especially valuable in such articles as the interesting Life of Alexander the Great, now appearing in the *Century Magazine*, written by Prof. Benjamin I. Wheeler, and his frequent use of them shows that he thoroughly appreciates this fact. It is by bringing before our people, in ways like these, the best "numismatic monuments" of the past and the present, that the artistic side of our coinage will sooner or later be improved. Good seed, broadly sown, cannot fail to produce a good harvest.

#### A NUMISMATIC PRIZE.

THE last number of the *Revue Belge* has an announcement of a prize of 300 francs or a complete set of the *Revue Belge de Numismatique* to be given for the best paper on Roman Numismatics, which shall be sent to that magazine. The author is at liberty to discuss the Roman Coinage, either as it includes the Consular coins, the coins and medals of the Emperors, or those which pertain to the colonies. The decision as to the comparative merit of these papers will be placed with a board of judges, composed of Max Bahrfeldt, Editor of the *Numismatisches Literatur-blatt*, of Breslau, J. Adrian Blanchet, of the *Revue de Numismatique*, Paris, and Francisco Gnechi, Editor of the *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, of Milan. One object of this contest is to secure for the pages of the *Revue* articles of value on Roman coinage, a subject to which it has hitherto given less attention than to other departments. With such competent judges, well known to every student for their familiarity with the subject, we cannot doubt that the decision will be just, and we hope the competition proposed will be productive of much value to this interesting department of coin study. The president of the *Société Royale de numismatique* M. le Vte. B. de Jonghe, announces his intention of instituting in the near future a similar competition for the best article on Greek Numismatics. The editors of the *Revue Belge* reserve the right to publish in that magazine the competitive papers, should they choose to do so, or to return them to their authors.

#### NEW ABYSSINIAN COINS.

MENELEK, the Negus of Abyssinia, has ordered coins to be struck in France, of the value of the silver thaler. The pieces are to bear on one side the portrait of the monarch and on the other the lion of Abyssinia. We learn that the coining of this money has been lately begun.

#### MASONIC MEDALS.

WE are obliged to defer the continuation of Masonic Medals until the April number, in consequence of a pressure of other matter.